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Daylilies

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

1959



Mrs. Bright Taylor

Post Office Box 623

Ocala, Florida



Salmon Sheen — Best known of all our hybrids. Thrives everywhere apparently. Honorable Mention 1953; Award of Merit 1956.

Foreword

Greetings for 1959:

Our theme this year is how to use daylilies. There are already many guides on how to select them. We, who like them so much for their own sake, forget that the vast majority of gardeners are not hemerocallarians born—they have to be made—and nothing contributes so much to that end as showing them a well planted border or bed, not isolated rows of individual plants conspicuously (albeit correctly) labeled. We must admit here for the record, that is the way we enjoy them most—we like to peer at them from all four sides, count the buds, note the branching and feel the texture of the flower petal between our fingers—but we know that doesn't make devotees of gardeners in general. To the latter, the important thing is the attractive and harmonious combination of plants. The daylily combines well with many things. On another page we have endeavored to show it in a few sketches.

Another thing on our mind is the widely held belief that all evergreen varieties are tender and no dormant ones do well in the south. It comes no doubt from the fact that it is true to some extent. Often we say to a new gardener, 'stick to evergreens for Florida and you can't go wrong'—or if he lives in Michigan or Minnesota—'play it safe and buy only dormant daylilies'. That is true as far as it goes—but it doesn't go far enough. It eliminates from each section many fine performers and takes much of the adventure and fun out of collecting. Before 1940, strangely enough, the question of foliage never arose. Dr. Stout's eighty or more varieties, bred and selected in New York State, were on about a fifty-fifty basis. Only one, so far as we know, Jubilee, was held back from distribution for lack of hardiness. In Ohio, the Betscher varieties, widely grown at that time, to our knowledge contained at least five evergreens. (We still have them.) Looking back in our records, we find the first daylily we ever bought, Florham, came from Dreer in Pennsylvania and was bred by Harrington, a New Yorker. It is decidedly ever-



green and since it was introduced in 1899 it must have survived many winters successfully before it reached us. Again, Golden West, born in Nebraska, an H. P. Sass introduction, was highly praised by Mrs. Nesmith in her Massachusetts catalog and widely grown as an evergreen in the south. A later one from the same source, Midwest Star, missed by a few votes only the Stout Medal in 1957. It takes more than regional distribution to do that. The first Nesmith daylily we ever grew was Starlight, an evergreen—but her Autumn Red, Pink Charm and Pink Prelude, all dormants, thrive lustily here too. A friend of ours, at his summer home in Waynesville, North Carolina, has been growing for a number of years practically all of our introductions as they came out. The winters are very cold there. Except for a light mulch, which he applies when he leaves in the fall, they are left alone. To date he has lost only one—a new variety sent too late in the fall. We could go on and on to prove our point. The fact remains, the factors that determine hardiness are not indicated by foliage; so do not shy away from the label, whichever it is, wherever you live, without giving the plant a trial if it is one you want to grow. It is true that in our particular section some of the dormant ones become weak after several warm winters—they do not have the necessary stamina for continuous growth and we have not learned yet how to develop it, but in the rest of the south they do very well indeed.

We quote from a letter received last July from Mr. Roland William Tisch, of Marne, Michigan, "when you sent Whitfield Palmer and Quincy (1956) you appended the request 'please let me know how you winter them'. Now they have had the test: We give our daylilies no protection; this past winter we had twenty degree below zero weather; both flourished and are nicely budded at this time . . . we now have twelve plants of Quincy and twenty-five of Whitfield Palmer. These were 'individualized' last fall. We wish to add a comment on two other of your introductions. Cockade and Moongleam are still heads above the field in possessing that certain something." Impressed by his report we decided on the spot to enlist Mr. Tisch's services as official 'hardiness tester'. All our introductions, after this year, bearing the initials TT (Tisch Tested) are guaranteed winter-proof and can safely be risked in the north. Our California customers, whom we have not been able to serve this past year because of quarantine regulations, can now be supplied direct from Mr. Tisch. We are happy to be able to announce this arrangement.

Although our views have not changed regarding the pricing of new daylily introductions, all the circumstances that control the growing of them, have. Every commodity and service, from the time the seed is planted until the packaged order is posted, has become more costly. Recognizing these facts we must accept them. They explain the pricing of our new hybrids. So with all good wishes for a happy gardening seasoning and thanks for your part in making 1958 the successful one that it was, we remain

Cordially yours,

Ophelia Ann Taylor

Before Ordering... Please Read!

- Order Early** It is wise to order early and costs no more. Shipment will be made at the time you specify — and you can avoid disappointment by getting in your order while stock is available. Our space permits us to grow only a limited number of each variety.
- Terms** Our terms are cash with order. Unless full amount of purchase price accompanies it, plants will not be reserved.
- Prices** We endeavor to hold our prices as low as possible to maintain quality and provide dependable service. They are based on strong single divisions that should bloom the first year — but since garden conditions and gardening skills vary widely we can make no guarantee.
- Guarantee** We do guarantee healthy stock, freshly dug, true to name, plainly labeled and packed to reach you in good condition. **If unsatisfactory for any reason please notify us at once, return the shipment with original labels and we will replace — or refund the purchase price.**
- Substitution** We will refund rather than substitute when stock is not available, unless you request otherwise and give us second choices. Please state plainly if you wish immediate refund on unavailable item or prefer it placed on back order.
- Mail Order** We will continue to pay postage in the face of advancing postal rates, but can accept no order for shipment under \$5.00. If you wish special handling please add 35 cents to your order. (It is good insurance, particularly in hot weather if you live at a distance.) * If air mail seems indicated, we will pay half of it except to foreign countries. All shipments made outside of the U. S. must be paid for by the consignee.
- Shipment** We can ship as a rule throughout the year — but we prefer to limit it to our regular shipping season — March 1st to December 1st — except by special arrangement. (During the three “off months” we do our lining out and plants are smaller.) Northern gardeners should allow six weeks for plants to become established before cold weather — southern gardeners avoid mid-summer planting; since excessive cold or heat affects adversely newly set plants.
- Catalog** Our catalog will be sent free to our customers, friends, and those dealers who favor us with one of their own. If you wish to be put on our mailing list send 20 cents, in coin or stamps, with your address (please print or type) and our catalog will be mailed to you. Be sure to notify us of any change in your address. (Catalogs returned serve no useful purpose and cost us double postage.) In addition it is a help in keeping our files current.
- Dealers** Identify yourselves. We issue a wholesale list available to bonafide commercial growers. If you wish to have one and are eligible, please let us know.
- Gifts** Use daylilies for birthdays, anniversaries and important occasions for gardening friends and relatives. They may be had in every price range. We will take pleasure in helping you make the right selection.



Introducing

APRIL ECHO—Even across the garden this daylily is striking. The deep buff yellow blossoms, on sturdy well branched scapes, are held at an arresting angle. The petals are wide, ruffled and of smooth heavy texture — completely sunfast. A very early bloomer, one that repeats several times. 36". Evergreen. JC—1958. (For picture — see cover.) **Each \$15.00**

COCKLE SHELLS—Round full petaled blossoms of palest shell pink — with an intriguing translucent quality. Scapes, 32", sturdy and well branched to support the many flowers that open at once. An early bloomer, it makes an effective front-of-the-border plant along with spring-flowering bulbs. JC—1958. **Each \$17.50**

COLONEL FRY—A "Bing cherry" red of unusual and distinctive form. The petals much wider than the sepals, which re-curve — a very faint line of bluish white marks midrib, small throat of greenish yellow. In performance this daylily excels, blooming for at least three months without stopping. In 1957 at Valdosta it was voted top in the hybridizer's class against stiff competition. Very limited stock. JC—1957. (See cover.) **Each \$30.00**

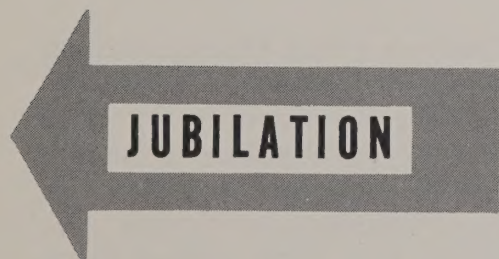
EVA BEZANT—A large midseason blossom, near cantaloupe in color. All segments are wide and fluted, recurving slightly. The scapes are 34", well branched with blossoms spaced at different levels. Since many open at once it has great garden value. **Each \$12.50**

FOND ILLUSION—Large, early, sunfast pink with wide segments of heavy substance, edges quilled in a most attractive manner. Long period of bloom recurring several times at intervals during season. JC—1957. (See cover.) **Each \$20.00**

JEANINE NEWTON (Bass) #51 G 29—A low-growing, large flowered bitone, petals green gold dusted with red, sepals slightly lighter. A cross of Valdosta Beauty and Kanapaha it has heavy substance with a crepe-like texture. When registering it, Mr. Bass wrote; "distinctly different color compared to any known clone." **Each \$15.00**

JUBILATION—A large lavender pink with faint penciling at eyezone. Ruffled segments — petals inclined to fold back at midrib in the manner of Salmon Sheen, one of its parents. Heavy substance. Midseason bloomer. Dormant foliage, though vigorous grower in the south. **Each \$10.00**

PINK PAGODA—A hybrid of Mr. Kennedy's from South Carolina who has been working with and for pinks for several years. This is the first one he has named. A clear medium color, distinctive form and good substance. It blooms early, repeats and stays open until late in the evening. You, who saw it in Houston in the Thibodeaux garden will recall how effective it was even on a newly set plant. JC—1957. **Each \$15.00**





Previous Introductions

Quincy

ADELAIDE NIELAND (1955) — Medium sized flower of round, compact form, with wide ruffled segments near Persian Lilac (51 H 1) and throat of greenish yellow. A well branched vigorous grower, completely sunfast, blooming repeatedly from early mid-season until late summer. Evergreen. JC-1954; HM-1955. Each \$7.50

ALMA STEWART (1956) — Lavender pink with star shaped yellow throat. Well branched scapes 36". Evergreen. Each \$1.00

AMBROSE (1953)—A medium sized blossom of clear tomato red, blooming at midseason, on well branched 36" scapes. Dormant.

Each \$1.00

APHRODITE (1948) — Large cinnamon-red blend, shading in the throat to a greenish yellow. Lily-like form, with slightly darker ruffled margins. Smooth substance, vigorous grower, remaining open evenings. Evergreen.

Each \$1.00 Net

BRAVO (1952) — A bright red flower with wide, ruffled petals and recurving sepals tipped with green; throat and midrib golden yellow. The color, as a whole, is overlaid and highlighted with a bluish pile, giving it great depth and striking beauty. Each \$1.00

BLUSHING BEAUTY (1956)—A clear rose pink of medium size, whose pale primrose throat forms a "trilium-like" pattern on petals and sepals. Medium in height, with good branching. An early bloomer, repeating several times during the season. Evergreen. Each \$3.50

BRIGADOON (1956)—A very large blossom of "copper lustre" with smooth texture and heavy substance. In shifting sunlight it has the appearance of changeable satin. Mid-season. Recurrent. Each \$5.00

BRIGHT TAYLOR (Bass 1955) — A clear velvety red of excellent substance and good branching. Sunfast. Midseason bloomer, repeating at least once. Sturdy 44" scapes. Evergreen foliage. JC-1954; HM-1955.

Each \$7.50

BROCADE (1949)—A Prima Donna seedling with the same smooth texture and large size as its parent. Near Rose Amber (12 B 9) with darker veining and eyezone, accenting the wide throat of Golden Glow (9 L 6). Good branching. Floriferous. Open evenings. HM-1953; AM-1956. Each \$1.00

BROWN BUTTERFLY (1957)—A seedling of Cluny Brown, opening flat and very early. Petals "Heather Brown", sepals and throat chartreuse. Each \$2.50

BRULEE (1950)—A pastel of distinguished form and satin-like substance. Deep cream with a greenish tint in the throat, and faintly marked eyezone. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen. HM—1953. Each \$3.50

CAMELOT (1947)—A 6" blossom with crisp, ruffled petals near Saffron Yellow (10 J 8). The throat shades from lemon to golden yellow, blending into the body of the flower. Sun resistant. Floriferous. Each \$1.00 Net

CELEBRITY (1955)—A round compact form, between Coralbell and Jasper. Red (3 I 10) with an illusive quality to its texture causing it to change color in shifting light. A greenish yellow throat heightens the color of the flower. Well branched, 36" scapes. Early midseason. Evergreen. Each \$5.00

CITATION (1952)—A glowing Lacquer Red (4 J 11) with small inconspicuous golden throat. In shade or sun, an established plant makes a fine garden show. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen. HM—1954. Each \$5.00

CLUNY BROWN (1946)—A bold bicolor, with a crispness that defies sun, rain, and cool nights. Petals of Castilian Brown (7 J 9) contrast sharply with sepals of deep clear yellow. Perfectly branched, it frequently produces over fifty blossoms to the scape. This is an outstanding performance in the south. Each \$7.50 Net

COCKADE (1952)—A soft yellow self, sometimes blooming single, but whose stamens, very frequently form petaloids making the flower double, resembling a pompon—from which fact it was named. Floriferous, of heavy substance and large size, it is very desirable — single or double Each \$1.00

CRINOLINE (1955)—A well formed medium sized blossom of crisp texture that improves in the sun. Definitely pink (1 H 8), the small round green throat heightens the color effect and lends distinction. Evergreen. JC—1954; HM—1955. Each \$10.00

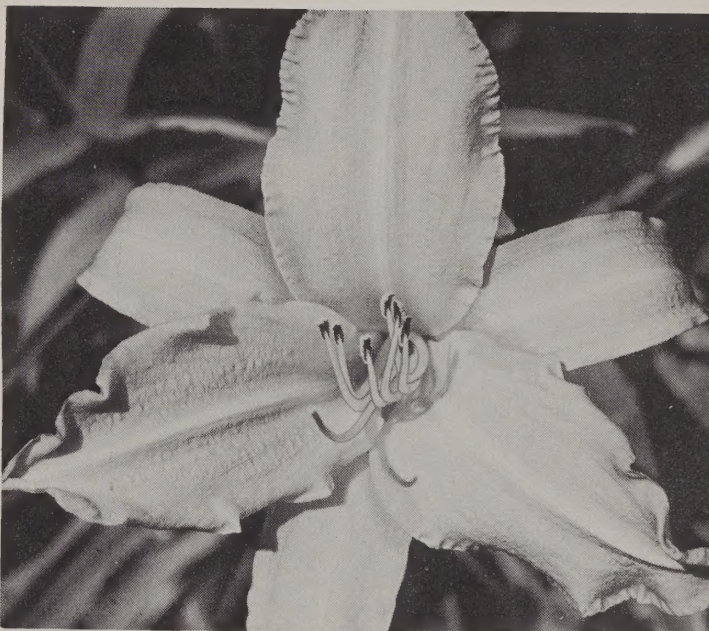
Junior Miss



Brocade



Vision



Sun Down





Zezette



**Adelaide
Nieland**



Pretty Maid



Rendezvous

CONSTELLATION (1949) — A three-toned pastel of heavy smooth texture, the color of rich cream (Honeysweet — Pl. 11 J 6). The petals are ruffled, with slightly raised midrib; sepals, plain and recurved; throat, Apricot Yellow (9 K 5) and marked by an inverted V of Rosewood (5 H 10). Many flowers opening at one time have the garden-effect of a "spray of stars."

Each \$1.00 Net

DAUPHIN (1958)—Medium sized Peachblossom Pink (1 C 2) with shallow green throat shading to Popcorn Yellow (9 J 3). The wide ruffled petals have a broad band of white at midrib; sepals are plain; both recurve. Scapes 30". Smooth sunfast texture. Bright evergreen foliage. Stock limited.

Each \$12.50 Net

DECORUM (1957) — A pale cream with heavy, waxy substance that takes the sun all day. The well branched scapes are of medium height. A midseason bloomer, repeating through the season, it has given an impressive performance each year in our garden since 1953.

Each \$5.00

DUNA (1953)—A round, full Chimney Red (10 L 10) flower with gold median stripe and golden yellow throat. Vigorous in growth and such a profuse bloomer that even a small clump effectively lights up a corner in the garden. Very desirable for landscape use.

Each \$1.00 Net

FAR HORIZON (1956) — Lavender toned pink of the same parentage as Meadowsweet. Very vigorous, of good substance and large size, it blooms first at midseason and repeats. Evergreen.

Each \$3.50

FASHION (1956)—An attractive blend of primrose and coral with throat coming up on the petals in a shamrock pattern. Excellent substance. Good branching. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen.

Each \$5.00

FLORIDA GOLD (1947)—A showy flower of velvet-like texture with great depth of color, 6" in size. Throat and center blades, Florida Gold (10 L 8) shading to Chinese Yellow (10 K 6). Petals have heavy margins and raised midribs. Vigorous.

Each \$1.50 Net

FLIRTATION PINK (1957)—A pale salmon pink of smooth texture, regular form and good branching. Completely sunfast. JC—1956. Each \$5.00

GALLANTRY (1956) — A sister seedling of Crinoline, larger, more salmon pink — called a “finished flower” by one expert, a “masterpiece” by another, who goes on to say “it has everything — lovely color, full, fine form, excellent substance, does not fade or burn.” Evergreen. JC—1954; HM—1956.

Each \$15.00 Net

GARDEN FLAME (1947) — A descriptive name for a very profuse bloomer. Early, recurrent, the Totem Red (4 J 12) petals with slightly lighter sepals and throat near Sun-kist (9 L 9) make the flower an effective landscape plant. Each \$1.00 Net

GOLDEN DEWDROP (1957)—A 4" flower of golden yellow with a vague breath of green that becomes definite at very bottom of throat. Heavy, smooth texture, completely sunproof, with sturdy scapes about 26" to 28". Clumps quickly and is excellent material for front of the border. Its rapid increase recommends it especially for wide landscape use. JC—1955; HM—1957.

Each \$3.50

Cluny Brown

GOLDEN HEART (1958)—A Lodestar seedling which has attracted much attention because of its unusual pattern. Both petals and sepals are tipped with brown and the entire center of the flower, extending up from the throat in a heart-shaped pattern, is a soft buff yellow. Large, and opening wide, it is sunfast and a vigorous grower. JC—1957.

Each \$12.50

GOLDEN MOTH (Armistead 1954)—A pale yellow evening bloomer with crisp texture and unusual form. It branches well, multiplies rapidly and is fragrant — a combination much sought after in a daylily. HM—1954.

Each \$2.50

GOLDEN PROMISE (1957)—Tall stately scapes having many large flowers of rich, bright yellow with white midrib. Early, recurrent bloomer, vigorous in growth.

Each \$7.50

HALCYON DAYS (1954)—Primrose yellow of heavy substance with full overlapping petals, slightly crimped at the edges. Long season of bloom. Evergreen. Each \$1.00

H. HAROLD HUME (1953)—Withdrawn to build up stock.



HILARITY (1958)—A large, star-shaped, vivid watermelon pink, making such a splash of color in the garden that it attracts much attention. Medium height, midseason bloomer, color deeper when grown in light shade. Evergreen. Each \$7.50

HONEY MIST (1955)—A very large, wide petaled, soft Empire Yellow (9 K 3) deepening slightly at the pale yellow throat. An early bloomer of multiflora habit it can only be appreciated on an established plant. Each \$3.50

JADE CREST (Armistead 1957)—Soft yellow tipped with saffron. Petals and sepals recurving, frame the unusual green pattern in the throat. Late midseason, it comes in when fresh flowers are appreciated. A worthy companion to Golden Moth, the first Armistead introduction, both highly recommended. JC—1954. Each \$12.50

JUANA MARIA (Bass-Kennon 1956)—A rich purple red with pale canary yellow throat. We consider this one of the finest daylilies we know in its color class. Of velvety texture, sunfast, its well branched scapes are 40" tall and hold the flowers, several of which open at once, at an attractive eye level. JC—1955; HM—1956. Each \$3.50

JUNIOR MISS (1954)—A medium sized blossom, Attar of Roses in color (4 H 10) with lighter margins and sepals that twist. A darker halo surrounds the very wide throat of soft canary yellow. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen. Each \$1.50

KATHARINE TAYLOR (1954)—A Prima Donna seedling in peach pink — near Persian Melon (3 B 10) — with faint halo and ruffled petals. Planted in full sun it can be counted on to make a great show, for many large blossoms open at once and last in fine form throughout the day. HM—1955. Each \$3.50

KENGLOW (Kennell 1957)—An indescribable color — pink and yellow perfectly blended. It has two distinct periods of bloom, profuse and completely covering the plant. Though taller when grown under northern conditions it is a wonderful front-of-the-border plant in the south. Each \$7.50

LORNA DOONE (1954)—An early midseason bloomer in an unusual shade of red — Copper Rose (5 J 5). The well branched scapes are sturdy, holding the blossoms at an effective level. Recurrent. Evergreen. Each \$1.00

Lodestar





Selena Bass



Nathan Mayo

LALLA ROOKH (1955)—A bicolor of extra wide petals, in a veined pattern of Woodland Rose (4 A 10) with pronounced midribs which match the sepals of pale yellow flecked with gold. All of these colors contrast with a deep yellow gold throat, appearing large on rather short but sturdy scapes. Very early. Recurrent. Evergreen.

Each \$1.00

LEADING LADY (1955)—A large flower of Jasper Red (3 K 10) with wide ivory midrib on petals and sepals in a striped effect, which is heightened by the pale yellow throat. An established clump is very showy. The 40" scapes have many buds and bloom over a long period. Evergreen.

Each \$1.00 Net

LOCHINVAR (1947)—Difficult to describe for the color varies through shades of Ember, Pepper and Pompeian Red (4/5 J/K 10). The Cadmium Yellow throat (9 L 8) is broad and shallow with lighter eyezone faintly visible. Completely sunfast. Vigorous. Evergreen. HM—1952. Each \$1.00 Net

LODESTAR (1950) — Star-shaped blossoms with petals between Saratoga (11 I 9) and Mellowglow (10 I 6) faintly veined in Formosa. Sepals are Chinese Yellow (10 K 6); the throat deep chrome (9 L 7) which extends onto the petals and sepals as if embossed. Smooth substance. Well branched scapes. The unusual throat pattern sets it apart and makes it distinctive from other daylilies in the garden. Each \$3.50

MAN o' WAR (1950) — One of the most effective red daylilies that we grow. Its large size—6½"—and striking color—Brazil Red (4 K 12)—catch the eye from any place in the garden. Petals and sepals recurve slightly and the Golden Yellow throat (9 L 6) is wide and extends along the midrib of the petals in an oblong effect. Vigorous and evergreen. Each \$1.00

MEADOWSWEET (1953) — Large, wide-spread flower of lavender rose with hint of blue — Meadowsweet (4 J 8). The throat is Corn (10 J 5). Smooth texture and heavy substance. Of multiflora habit, it has excellent branching and is a standout when established in the garden. Each \$5.00

MOONGLEAM (1953)—A Sunflower Yellow (9 L 4) self with the texture of fine porcelain. When well grown, the broad segmented blossoms measure 8" and reflect greenish lights from the throat. Fragrant and showy, it remains open evenings and is an excellent addition to any collection of yellows.

Each \$3.50

NATHAN MAYO (1958)—A very large blossom, opening flat, with wide Primuline Yellow (10 L 5) throat. The petals are ruffled while the sepals roll back and are overlaid with Burnt Sienna (5 F 12) leaving a lighter ruffled margin. Repeats several times with a profusion of bloom. Each \$7.50



Golden Dewdrop

NANTAHALA (1954)—A study in contrasts—the blossom is pale, between Peach Blow and Maize (10 B/G 5) with a throat of greenish yellow completely banded by wedges of Canna Red (11 J 11). The texture is smooth and the ruffled segments are of heavy substance that take the sun well. It has four distinct periods of bloom per season in our garden. JC—1953; HM—1954; AM—1956.

Each \$12.50



Golden Promise

NORMA BORLAND (1953) — Unusual in form, distinctive in color (like a new penny), this is a daylily for the connoisseur. The broad petals are ruffled and overlap so that the halo of brown forms an unbroken circle. The scapes are well branched, insuring a long blooming period.

Each \$2.00



Sugar Cane

OCALA (1956)—A pale chrome yellow lightly flecked with gold. Large and regular in form with sepals and petals of equal width. It attracted attention as an unnamed seedling and each year at midseason puts on a superb performance in our garden. JC—1955; HM—1958.

Each \$7.50

PINK BOWKNOT (1948)—A luscious Salmon Pink (10 B 7) with heavy ivory midrib and Daffodil (10 J 6) throat. The triangular form and heavy substance are distinctive characteristics. HM—1952; AM—1955.

Each \$1.00

PRETTY MAID (1957)—In form like Olive Baldwin but the round, ruffled segments are the color of old rose with a silvery sheen. Early midseason. Recurrent. Evergreen.

Each \$2.50



Man o' War

PRIMA DONNA (1946)—A pastel blend producing peach tones in subtle variations. Our first introduction and after twelve years still one of our favorites. HM—1950; AM—1952; Stout Medal 1955.

Each \$3.50

QUEEN QUALITY—(1958)—A pastel bitone of pink and cream-suffused-with-pink. The broad crisp segments resemble nothing so much as the glistening bands of spun candy on a wedding cake. Sunfast. Evergreen.

Each \$15.00



Norma Borland

QUINCY (1955)—Peach Beige or Cafe au Lait — call it what you will, this daylily defies description. The green throat blends into yellow, which is completely bordered by a wide band of reddish purple. A bold flower, its very carriage on the scape is spectacular. Excellent substance, sunfast. It has well branched scapes with several blossoms opening at the same time. One of our best selections. JC—1953; HM—1955; AM—1958.

Each \$15.00

REBEL RED (1954)—Bright clear red — near Tomato Red (3 H 11) — deepening at the throat, which is small, almost invisible. Well branched, with distinctive form, we recommend it where strong color mass is desirable.

Each \$1.00 Net

RISING STAR (1954)—A floriferous lavender pink — Rose Petal (5 I 4) shading to (5 I 3) at margin. The star-shaped throat is Jonquil (9 J 5), petals quilled and slightly veined, the sepals smooth. Fine garden variety.

Each \$1.00

RUBAIYAT (1947) — A fine red with no orange or brown overtones. The flower is large, with star-shaped throat of Daffodil (10 J 6). An “early bird”, so much admired it is still scarce in our garden, after eleven years.

Each \$1.00 Net

RENDEZVOUS (1956)—Medium sized blossom in subtle eyed pattern of cream and lavender with pale green throat. Of heavy substance, sunfast and a profuse bloomer, it is one of the most interesting daylilies in our garden. JC—1955; HM—1957.

Each \$12.50

SALLY O'NEAL—(1948)—A large pale yellow with interesting habit of growth. The buds twist upward to open, in the manner of a tulip. Excellent substance. Good branching. Vigorous growth. Evergreen.

Each \$1.00 Net

SANIBEL (1954)—Named for Florida's famous Sanibel Isle because it resembles in color the lining of a seashell—Muskmelon (11 A 8). The throat is Brass (11 L 6) extending onto the petals, creating a faintly visible lighter eyezone. Very early.

Each \$1.50



Nantahala

SALMON SHEEN (1950)—The basic color of this daylily is near Rufous (10 B 10) with veining of Canna Red (4 J 11). The throat of golden Yellow (10 L 7) blends into and is diffused throughout the whole flower. The form is quite distinctive with heavy raised midrib on petals causing them to fold back in a flat effect. Margins are slightly ruffled, sepals plain and recurved. Scapes very well branched. Sun resistant with long blooming period. This is perhaps our best known hybrid, being second on the Popularity Poll for the last two years. HM—1953; AM—1956. Each \$1.00

SAN FRANCISCO (1949)—A large, bold-patterned flower, with petals of Chinese Gold (12 K 10) veined with Cordova Brown (7 J 11) which is also the color of the halo bordering the Primuline Yellow throat (10 L 5). Evergreen. Each \$1.00

SELENA BASS (1958)—Sun resistant lavender pink with a rich purple halo at the throat. The medium sized cup-shaped blossoms are borne on sturdy well branched scapes. The crisp substance insures its garden value not only throughout the day but until late in the evening. Evergreen. JC—1957; HM—1958. Each \$15.00

S H A L L O O N (1956) — Vigorous, well branched soft Apricot (10 F 7) of medium size and heavy substance. The 30" scapes are well branched with several blossoms opening at once. It has two distinct periods of bloom and is recommended heartily for mass planting. Each \$1.50

SHOSHONE (1957) — A coral-and-cream blend in a large ruffled flower that blooms and reblooms several times during the season. Very vigorous, it multiplies well, making a showy clump in record breaking time. JC—1956; HM—1957. Each \$5.00

SPICE (1949)—A blend hard to describe, but full of life. Basic color, Canna Red (4 J 11), overlaid with bluish purple, making the blossom a dusky, rosy tan. The Wau-Bun like twist to the petals adds interest. Small Golden Yellow (10 L 7) throat. HM—1952. Each \$1.00

SPRINGTIME CAVALIER (1957) — A very early scarlet red. The form and habit of growth are similar to Salmon Sheen. Its well branched scapes, sun resistance, and recurrent periods of bloom make it very desirable. Each \$2.50

SUGAR CANE (1954)—Named for its color—Sugar Cane (10 B 6)—we have been proud to claim it because of its fine performance, particularly in southern and gulf coast areas. The blossom is large, borne on well branched scapes. Midseason. Evergreen. HM—1954.

Each \$5.00

SUMMER SOLO (1958)—A pastel blend in a subtle combination of colors — pale pink predominating by afternoon. The petals and sepals are very ruffled with texture crisp and smooth like fine porcelain. A midseason bloomer, it comes into flower when many earlier ones are beginning to look ragged. Chosen after careful observation we consider it one of our finest selections.

Each \$12.50

SUN DOWN (1955)—A 5" flower of heavy substance with wide ruffled petals and recurved sepals. The throat is green, shading to light Chrome Yellow (10 L 4), which is the basic color of the flower, but it is so heavily dusted with Rose Ash (6 J 9) that the basic color is lost sight of. Many flowers are borne on the 36" scapes at midseason and again later. Remains open evenings and is fragrant.

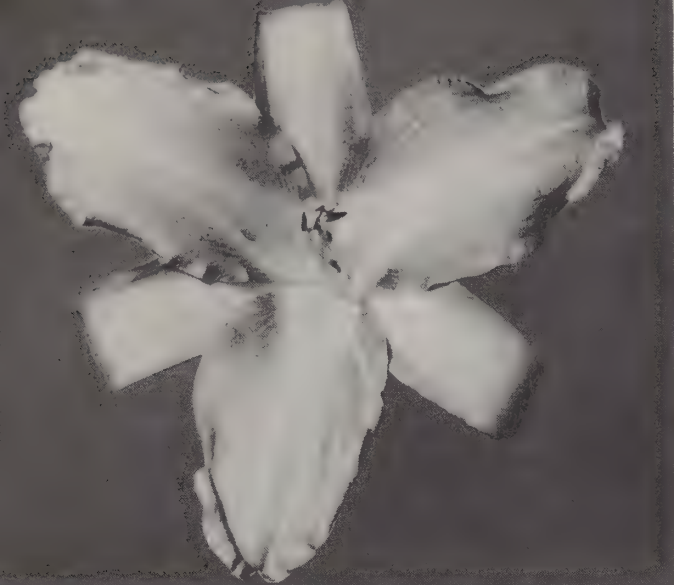
Each \$2.00

SUNNY WEATHER (1958)—The large triangular blossoms with petals wide and fluted, sepals closely recurved, are Jasmine Yellow (9 K 4) in color. 36", the sturdy scapes have many buds insuring a long period of bloom at midseason. Vigorous and evergreen. We recommend it to all who like bloom in profusion.

Each \$5.00

Ocala





Sunset
Sky



Gallantry



Pink Bowknot



Springtime
Cavalier

SUNSET SKY (1952)—A blend in which the wide Dandelion Yellow (9 L 4) throat is overlaid with pink, deepening to rose on the margins. The segments are wide and the blossom opens flat. The color deepens as it ages so that it resembles—as its name implies—a sunset sky. Early, recurrent and evergreen. HM—1954. Each \$5.00

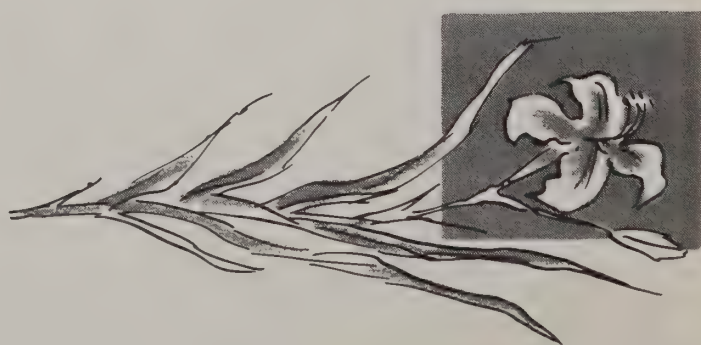
SUN QUEEN (1947)—Large, deep Chrome Yellow self (10 L 4) with fluted petals and narrower sepals that twist into a curl. Sunfast. Hint of green in the throat. Evergreen. Each \$1.00 Net

THEME SONG (1957)—The unusual form (rather flat and triangular) and the vibrant rose color of the blossoms have set this day-lily apart from the first. The wide throat of greenish yellow heightens its color and makes the clump quite spectacular in the garden. Midseason and recurrent. JC—1956; HM—1957. Each \$12.50

VISION (1956)—A cross between Prima Donna and Pink Bowknot in a blend of primrose and pink with wide ruffled segments, ivory midrib and pale yellow throat. A vigorous grower with sturdy well branched scapes, completely sunfast. JC—1954; HM—1956. Each \$15.00

WHITFIELD PALMER (1956) — A large, smooth, glistening golden yellow with green throat. In our garden notebook we called it "king size". JC—1954; HM—1956. Each \$15.00 Net

YELLOW WINGS (1956)—A pale yellow self of interesting form. The petals are wide, the sepals curl under and roll in a quill-like manner. A profuse bloomer, it opens in late afternoon and lasts through the next day, so that during its blooming period the plant is seldom without blossoms. Early. Evergreen. Fragrant. Each \$1.50



Cheaper by the Dozen

\$1.00 Each

6 for \$5.00

\$9.50 per dozen

1. **Clove Pink**—MLa. Re. 24'', Ev.
—Light red, Pyrethrum Yellow
(11 L 2) throat.
2. **Dark Victory**—E. Re. 36'', Ev.
—Purple red with clear yellow
throat.
3. **Elvenia Slosson**—M. Re. 42'',
Ev.—Pompeian Red (4 J 10),
Primrose Yellow throat (10 J 2).
4. **Eurydice**—L. Re. 36'', D.—
Medium red, yellow throat.
5. **Fern Irving**—E. Re. 48'', Ev.—
Nasturtium Red (4 L 12),
Grapefruit throat (19 L 1).
6. **Guinevere**—M. Re. 42'', Ev.—
Jasper Red (3 J 10), with Jon-
quil Yellow throat (9 J 5).
7. **Gunga Din**—E. Re. 42'', Ev.—
Dark maroon, star-shaped
greenish yellow throat.
8. **Harriet Mann**—M. Re. 42'', Ev.
—Holly Berry Red (4 L 10)
throat near Mirabelle (10 L 7).
9. **Helen Fischer**—E. Re. 30'', Ev:
—Apricot (10 F 7) throat bor-
dered with Egyptian Red
(6 L 11).
10. **Olive Baldwin**—E. Re. 36'', Ev.
—Wide petaled, "old copper"
veined in red.

11. **Pied Piper**—E. Re. 24'', D.—
Sprightly red and yellow bi-
color.
12. **Pocahontas** — E. Re. 20'', S. —
Pomegranate Red (6 L 3) with
small (almost invisible) throat.
13. **Rhapsody**—E. Re. 30'', Ev.—
Satsuma (3 F 11) veined with
red.
14. **Royal Beauty**—M. Re. 36'', D.—
Rose purple, contrasting throat.
15. **Royal Envoy**—E. Re. 34'', Ev.—
Wide petaled maroon, golden
yellow throat.
16. **Shalimar** — E. Re. 48'', Ev. —
Salmon-saffron blend, Jonquil
throat (9 J 5).
17. **Spring Dawn**—E. Re. 42'', Ev.
—Colonial Rose (4 H 8) with
Jonquil throat (9 J 5).
18. **Sunset Glow**—E. Re. 34'', Ev.—
Large, round blend of pink
and orange.
19. **Sweet Alice** — M. Re. 36'', Ev.
—Floriferous smoky lavender.
20. **Zezette** — M. Re. 36'', Ev. —
Marsh Rose (4 I 9), margins,
midrib and throat Citronelle
(18 L 2).

KEY TO SYMBOLS

E-M-L—Date of bloom—early, midsea-
son, late.
Re. denotes recurrent bloom.
Numerals refer to height in inches.

Ev.—S-D refers to foliage—evergreen,
semi and dormant.
Color reference—Maerz & Paul "A
Dictionary of Color."

Taylor Maids

We have many good daylilies, performance-wise, that cannot be introduced because of similarity to named varieties. These we market as TAYLOR MAIDS.

We are offering them this year:

- Singles ones, labeled by number (you may order by color) @ \$ 2.00
- In groups of three, selected as a group to complement each other @ \$ 5.00
- By the dozen, unlabeled (12 of a kind or each one different.) @ \$15.00

SLIDES

Slides of our own varieties are available to prospective customers. Enclose \$1.00 to cover postage. (It may be deducted from your order.) Also state in your letter:

1. When you want the slides and for how long.
2. What varieties in particular you wish to see.
3. The type of your projector. Is it air-cooled? (Slides are easily ruined if overheated.)

A prompt return of them by air mail at the specified time is insisted upon, since they are booked ahead frequently with a minimum time allowance to meet the schedule.

PROGRAMS

For programs of general interest contact —

Dr. Roy L. Mayhew, Slide Custodian of AHS
Box 8482 University Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

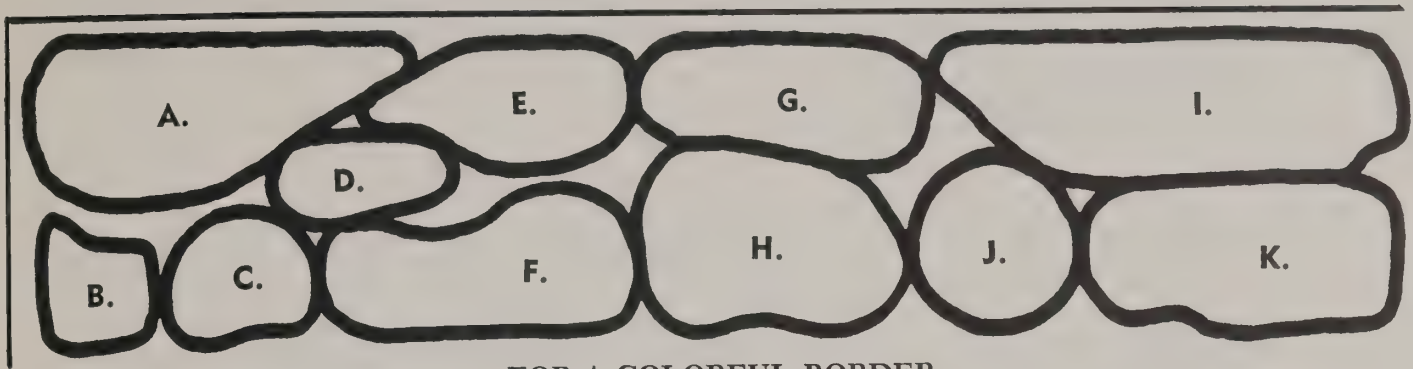
He has many sets of slides containing a wide selection, from hybridizers from all over the country. They may be had for a modest rental fee.

VISITORS

We are always glad to have you visit us. During the blooming season our garden is open from 8:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday. If you find it more convenient to come at other times, please telephone — MArion 2-3664 — for an appointment, or if time permits, drop us a line.

The sketches on the opposite page are suggestions for planting—using daylilies alone and daylilies in combination. We hope they will be helpful.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING



FOR A COLORFUL BORDER

#1 – Hemerocallis alone

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. 3 Harriet Mann (red) | F. 3 Salmon Sheen (salmon) |
| B. 1 Golden Dewdrop (deep yellow) | G. 2 Spring Dawn (lavender pink) |
| C. 2 Ambrose (red) | H. 3 Royal Envoy (purple red) |
| D. 1 Citation (red) | I. 3 Meadowsweet (lavender) |
| E. 2 Sunny Weather (bright yellow) | J. 1 Sun Queen (deep yellow) |
| K. 3 Rising Star (lavender pink) | |

#2 – IN COMBINATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Crinum – white “St. John’s Lily” | F. 3 Hem. Decorum (cream yellow) |
| B. Hem. Pocahontas (deep red) | G. 3 Hem. Flirtation Pink (salmon) |
| C. 2 Stokesia laevia (blue) | H. 5 Stokesia laevia (blue) |
| D. 2 Physostegia virginiana (lavender) | I. Crinum – white – “St. John’s Lily” |
| E. 3 Hem. Flirtation Pink (salmon) | J. 1 Hem. Selena Bass (eyed lavender) |
| K. 5 Physostegia virginiana (lavender) | |

#1.

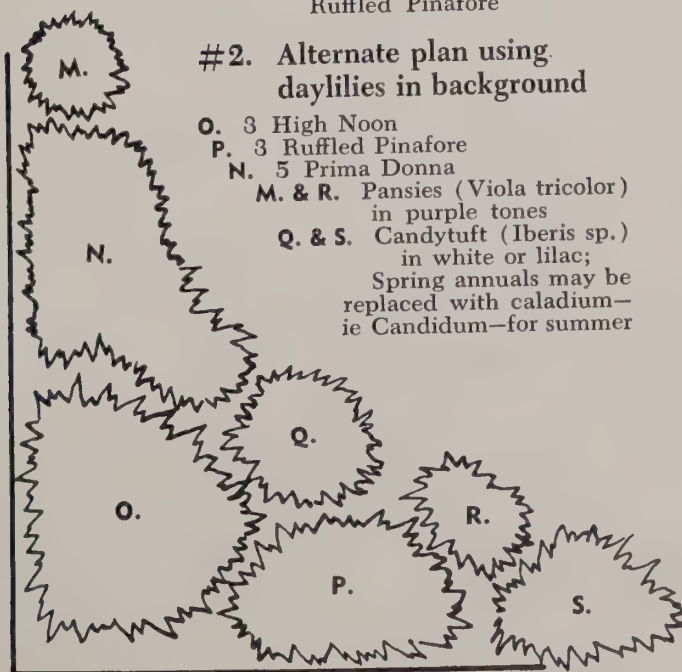
FOR A CORNER

(featuring Stout Medal winners)

- O.** 1 Camellia japonica white—Alba Plena or
1 Spanish Bayonet (Yucca aloifolia)
P. & N. 1 Azalea, white, Mrs. G. G. Gerbing or
1 Bridal Wreath (Spirea vanhouttei)
M. 1 Hemerocallis – High Noon
Q. 3 Hemerocallis – Prima Donna
R. 2 Hemerocallis – Potentate
S. 3 Hemerocallis – Ruffled Pinafore

#2. Alternate plan using daylilies in background

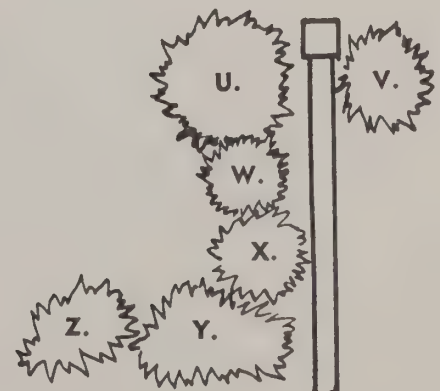
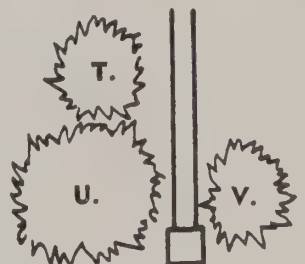
- O.** 3 High Noon
P. 3 Ruffled Pinafore
N. 5 Prima Donna
M. & R. Pansies (Viola tricolor) in purple tones
Q. & S. Candytuft (Iberis sp.) in white or lilac;
Spring annuals may be replaced with caladium—ie Candidum—for summer



FOR GARDEN ENTRANCE

- V.** 1 Podocarpus
U. 3 Hemerocallis – Cluny Brown (brown and yellow)
T. 1 Juniper (Juniperus confertus)
W. & X. 3 Hemerocallis – Golden Dewdrop or Norma Borland
Y. 3 Hemerocallis – Brigadoon (golden brown)
Z. Same as T

Alternate – substitute annuals, yellow Calendulas, blue Lupin, or White Candytuft for T, W, Y and Z.



Daylilies

HOW TO CHOOSE THEM

CHOOSE them by sight, if possible — which means visiting gardens and nurseries during the blooming season.

CHOOSE them by hearsay if necessary — catalogs of reputable dealers can be depended upon as a rule. Hybridizers, in particular, cannot afford to give out the wrong information since their reputation is at stake.

CHOOSE them according to the use you intend to make of them. One who is interested only in the landscape value, for instance, would select varieties old enough to be available at a reasonable price, since he needs quantity. The hybridist, on the other hand, would seek the newest, most unusual to combine with his strain. The flower arranger wants varieties that stay open until late; the collector, the “most-talked-about” nobody else can get.

CHOOSE for location. For a sunny garden, only sunfast types. If your area is small, select with great restraint. A few well grown clumps are more effective than a scattered ill-assorted group.

CHOOSE for harmony. If your garden has strong competing plants select colors that harmonize (yellows are the safest), or that bloom at a different time from that of the more aggressive elements.

CHOOSE according to bloom season. Have your daylilies when you are at home to enjoy them, or when not distracted by conflicting interests. Early daylilies are lost as a rule on the iris enthusiast, midseason ones never seen if you take your vacation early.

CHOOSE for performance in your own garden. Daylilies do not behave the same in all parts of the country, in fact they frequently vary from season to season. So try them out for yourself. Discard the unsatisfactory and build a collection of the varieties that you know and like.

These are desirable characteristics to keep in mind. Look for them when making your selection:

1. Profuse bloom over a long period. (The clump with repeating scapes insures that.)
2. Good foliage — an asset in itself when there is no bloom, i. e. evergreens in the south.
3. Vigorous growth — weak growers are soon crowded out by competing plants and lost.
4. Erect scapes — blossoms lying on the ground have no garden value.
5. Quick shedding — blooms that hang on are unsightly.
6. Roots easily contained — invasive stolons disturb the landscape pattern and cause confusion.
7. Good substance — it should hold color and form throughout the day.
8. Good branching — blooms held at different levels, not bunched and crowded together.
9. Clear, “carrying” colors — not muddy or dull.

HOW TO USE THEM



USE daylilies in quantity — only by planting many of the same variety do you get an effect.

USE daylilies with companion plants that furnish contrast — snap-dragons, lupin, gladiolus, any “spiky” blossom.

USE daylilies in every location — the “most talked about” varieties that no one else has.

1. In drifts in the perennial border as the stabilizing element.
2. In bays of the shrubbery to tie it down and furnish color.
3. In foundation plantings for accent.
4. On dry slopes to prevent erosion.
5. On the margins of pools and streams in a naturalistic manner.
6. Near the patio or open terrace to be enjoyed at the end of the day (evening bloomers, these).
7. In full sun (only sunfast ones, here).
8. In high shade. (This is where you put the ones you like that fade a little).

USE daylilies on the table when you have dinner guests. They will serve as a conversation piece as well as a centerpiece. Select for this purpose those that stay open in the evening.

USE daylilies to win blue ribbons in flower shows. Take your biggest ones, for size seems to count above everything else with judges. And take your strongest colors — subtle tints are lost indoors under artificial light.

SUMMING UP---

1. Plant them shallow (it is better not to plant them at all than too deep).
2. Plant in soil to which you have added compost or humus or cow-pen manure.
3. Plant in time for the roots to get established before excessive heat or cold or a prolonged rainy season begins.
4. Feed regularly — not too often (twice a year is enough) — not too much (a big handful to a clump). Use fertilizer not too high in nitrogen.
5. Water copiously at blooming time.
6. Spray in late fall or early spring, before the scapes appear, with any good clean-up mixture to discourage thrip and red spider.
7. Keep free of seed pods if you are not using them — plants will bloom more.
8. Divide only when clump shows crowding and poor bloom.
9. **Do not plant** in dense shade.
10. **Do not plant in** poorly drained soil.
11. **Do not plant** where the greedy roots of hedges or trees take all the nourishment.

1958 POPULARITY POLL OF THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

1. EVELYN CLAAR
2. *SALMON SHEEN
3. *HIGH NOON
4. FAIRY WINGS
5. *COSETTE
6. JACK FROST
7. CIBOLA
8. *PRIMA DONNA
9. ATLAS
10. PAINTED LADY
11. *RUFFLED PINAFORE
12. BESS ROSS
13. *CRADLE SONG
14. COLONIAL DAME
15. PINK DAMASK
16. PINK PRELUDE
17. PINK DREAM
18. *NARANJA
19. NASHVILLE
20. CRIMSON GLORY
21. RINGLETS
22. *PLAYBOY
23. *CAPRI
24. SHOOTING STAR
25. *QUINCY
26. COLONEL JOE
27. *MIDWEST STAR
28. *GARNET ROBE
29. CORAL MIST
30. *SUMMER LOVE
31. *SIDESHOW
32. NEYRON ROSE
33. HOWDY
34. *SHOW GIRL
35. PICTURE
36. *GAY LARK
37. MARIE WOOD
38. RUTH LEHMAN
39. HEARTS AFIRE
40. THE DOCTOR
41. REVOLUTE
42. MABEL FULLER
43. PINK ORCHID
44. LADY BOUNTIFUL
45. *JEWELL RUSSELL
46. *NANTAHALA
47. *CATHEDRAL TOWERS
48. *DAUNTLESS
49. MIDWEST MAJESTY
50. POTENTATE

51. WAR EAGLE
52. *MARSE CONNELL
53. *BROCADE
54. GRISELLE
55. KINDLY LIGHT
56. LITTLE CHERUB
57. *GENE WILD
58. CRIMSON PIRATE
59. *GEORGIA
60. MISSION BELLS
61. *CABALLERO
62. *GOLDEN GALLEON
63. MARGUERITE FULLER
64. *PINK BOWKNOT
65. DAAFU
66. FRANCES FAY
67. *ATHLONE
68. *GOLDEN TRIANGLE
69. *MRS B. F. BONNER
70. NINA REBMEN
71. GOLDENSONG
72. GOLDEN CHIMES
73. *GOLDEN MOTH
74. MULTNOMAH
75. *SUNSET SKY
76. MAGIC DAWN
77. SWANSDOWN
78. *FOND CARESS
79. SILVER SAILS
80. NORTH STAR
81. SPLENDOR
82. *SKYLARK
83. ALAN
84. *DELTA GIRL
85. *MING
86. BAGGETTE
87. DOROTHEA
88. MARIONETTE
89. *RAVEN
90. LYRIC
91. PRECIOUS TREASURE
92. *CELLINI
93. HYPERION
94. MAID MARIAN
95. GOLDEN HOURS
96. *TARUGA
97. BAILEY WALKER
98. FORTYNINER
99. TOOTIE
100. *KATHARINE TAYLOR

*Evergreen varieties.



Prima Donna

Photo by Sam Caldwell

In the final analysis a daylily is judged by performance — not in one garden alone but in gardens over the country. One form of expression is the Popularity Poll of the American Hemerocallis Society.

Eight of our hybrids made it in 1958. They are underlined for your benefit on the opposite page. Prima Donna, our first introduction, has been on since the first poll in 1949.

The Awards and Honors list represents more careful evaluating. To date our hybrids have to their credit — 1 Stout Medal — 6 Awards of Merit — 24 Honorable Mentions — and 20 Junior Citations.

OUR 1959 ELIGIBLES

FOR STOUT MEDAL —

Brocade
Pink Bowknot
Salmon Sheen

FOR AWARD OF MERIT —

Adelaide Nieland	Vision
Whitfield Palmer	Citation
Katharine Taylor	Crinoline
Sunset Sky	Sugar Cane
	Gallantry



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404 Weigle Avenue
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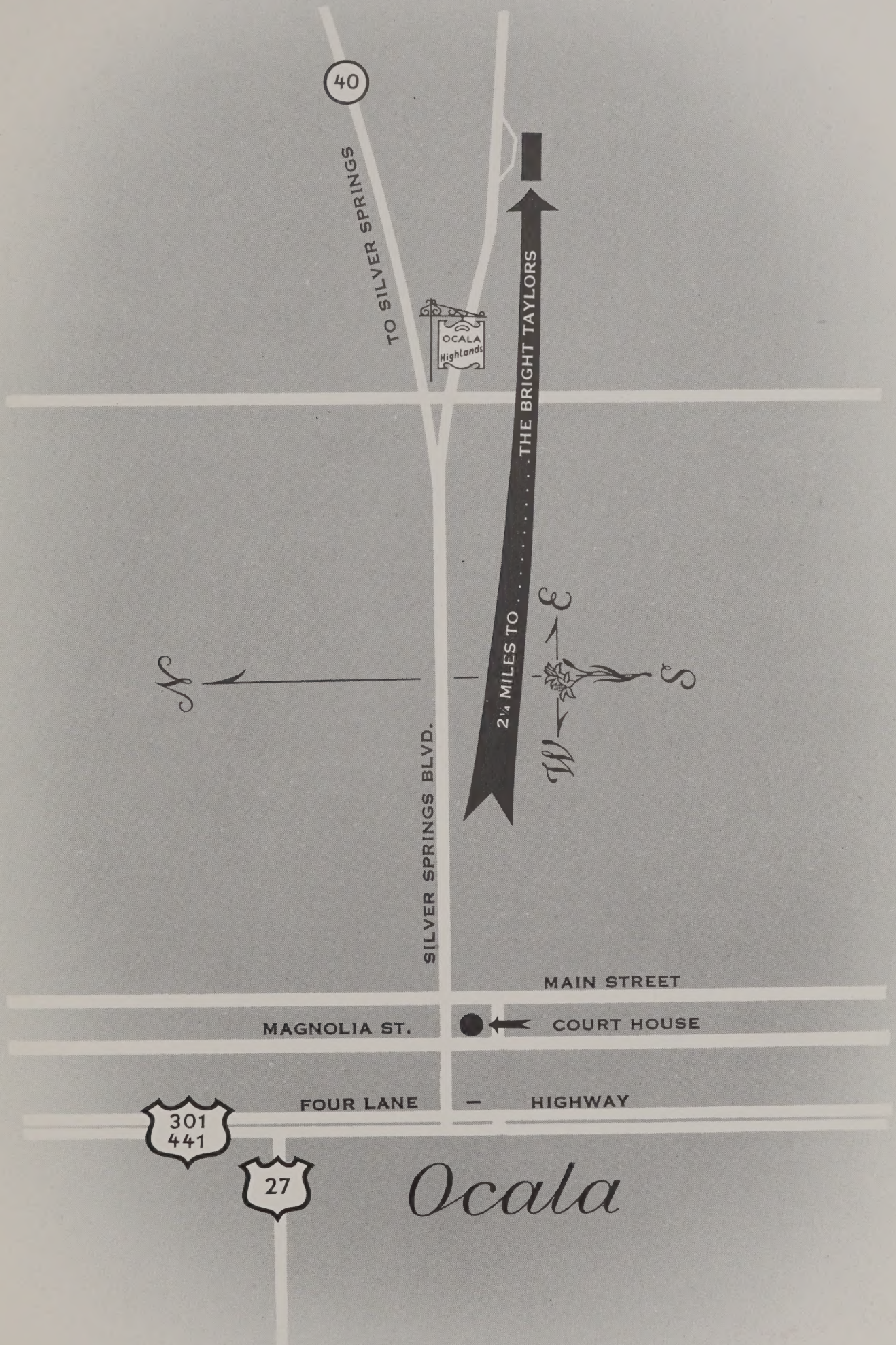
Washington, D. C. — 1959

Orlando, Florida — 1960

Chicago, Illinois — 1961

IF you have liked our catalog, please use it.
Only the cooperation of our customers has made it possible.
If you have no use for it, kindly oblige us by handing it on to a
gardening friend. Thank you.

PLEASE USE THIS MAP TO FIND US



To reach our garden and nursery from Ocala: Take Silver Springs Boulevard (Road 40) east to city limit where the four lane width ends. Leave Road 40 (which bears to the left to Silver Springs) and take the road which bears slightly to the right for three tenths of a mile to our place — the first house on the right.

